

Abstract

A method is described for improving resistance to chemical attack by aluminum or magnesium in refractory components. In one method, a slurry is formed comprising calcium silicate-
5 containing refractory material and a barium-containing compound. This slurry is placed in a mould, then dewatered to form a component which is hydrothermally processed to form a final component. In a second procedure, a silica-containing porous refractory component is impregnated with an aqueous
10 solution of an oxide or hydroxide of barium or strontium and thereafter dried in air.